NEW DESCRIPTIONS

FIRST RECORD OF GENUS *DIPRION* SCHRANK (HYMENOPTERA : SYMPHYTA : DIPRIONIDAE) FROM INDIA, WITH DESCRIPTION OF A NEW SPECIES[1]

MALKIAT S. SAINI AND AMARINDER S. THIND[2]

(With five text-figuers)

A new species of genus *Diprion, D. Kashmirensis*, has been described and illustrated. This represents the first record of this genus from India. Previously only four species of this genus were known from the Oriental region.

INTRODUCTION

The genus *Diprion* was erected by Schrank (1802), but its type species *Tenthredo pini* Linn. was subsequently designated by Rohwer (1911). Later on three genera, i.e. *Lophyrus, Anachoreta* and *Cristger* were synonymised with it, because all were based on the same type-species. Smith (1975) listed six species of this genus from the world, none from the Oriental region. Presently four species of this genus are known from the Oriental region.

This genus is characterised as follows : Cenchri small, close together, distance between them less than the breadth of a cenchrus; metascutellum small, shorter than breadth of a cenchrus (Fig. 3); forewing with first cubital cell not more than half as long as broad; anal cell of forewing narrowed at a point just under one-third from the base and with a short cross-vein just behind the middle (Fig. 1); anal cell of hindwing has a long petiole much longer than the maximum breadth of the cell (Fig. 2). This genus is a first record from India, represented by a new species *Diprion kashmirensis*

Abbreviations: EL = Eye length; IATS = Inner apical tibial spur; ICD = Intercenchri distance; IDMO = Interocular distance at the level of median ocellus; ITD = Intertegular distance; LID = Lower interocular distance; MB = Metabasitarsus; OATS = Outer apical tibial spur; OCL = Ocello-occipital line; OOL = Oculo-ocellar line; POL = Postocellar line.

DIPRION KASHMIRENSIS sp. nov.

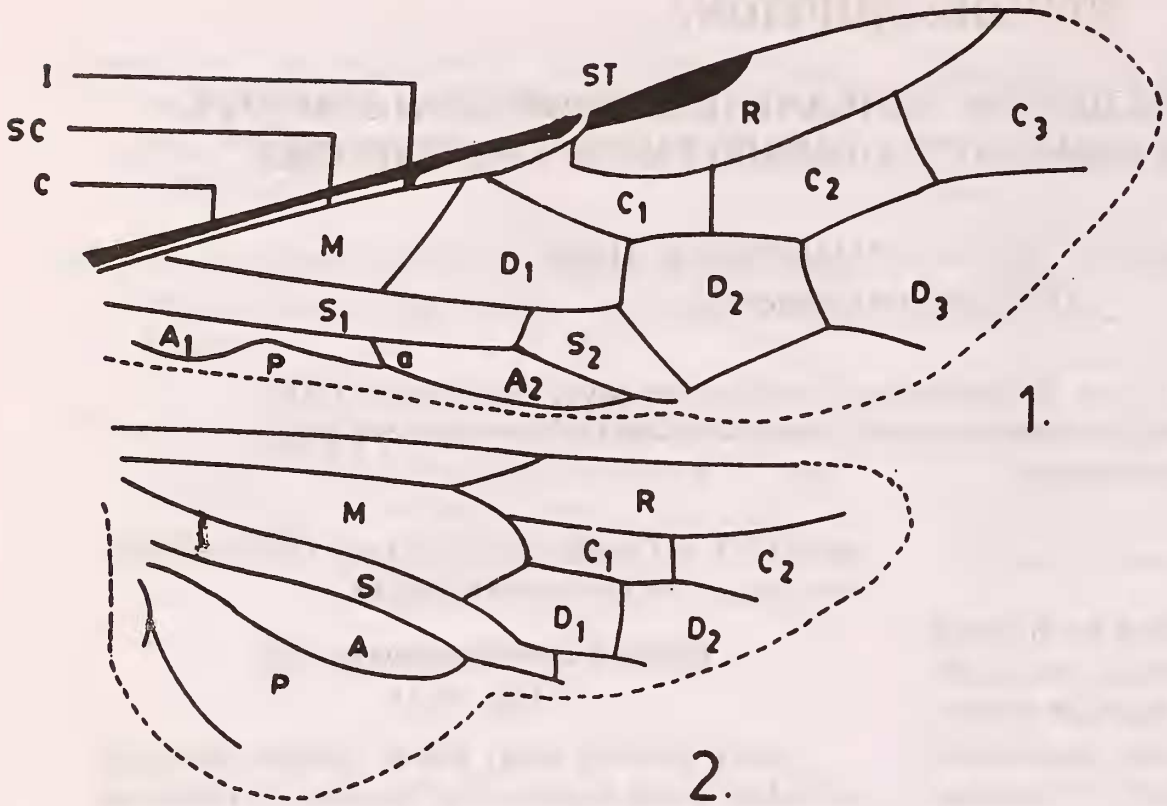
(Figs. 4, 5)

MALE: Colour: Body black, labrum, maxillary and labial palpi, apices of all femora, all tibiae and tarsi except claws yellow. Antenna, tegula, deflexed sides of terga 2-8, all coxae, all trochanters, all femora except their apices, and all claws brown. Wings hyaline; costa, stigma and venation yellow to light brown.

Length 7 mm. Antenna 1.1 x head width, 22-segmented, flagellum with 17 bipectinate and 3 terminal unipectinate segments; clypeus roundly incised up to one-fourth of its median length, with an irregular base; labrum rounded at the apex, broader than long in ratio 2:1; malar space 1.5 x diameter of median ocellus; supraclypeal furrow merely indicated; supraclypeal area roundly but moderately raised; lower margin of eyes almost at the level of antennal sockets; LID : IDMO : EL = 4:4:1.8; eyes parallel; head without postgenal carina; frontal area above the level of eyes, supra-antennal tubercles slightly raised and confluent behind with similar frontal ridges; median fovea in the form of groove between antennal sockets, posteriorly ending in a pit; lateral ocelli below the level of supraorbital line; circum-, inter- and postocellar furrows present; lateral furrows diverging posteriorly; postocellar area convex, broader than long in the ratio of 2:1; OOL : POL : OCL = 1.1 : 1 : 0.8; head narrowing behind eyes : mesoscutellum flat; ICD :ITD = 1 :

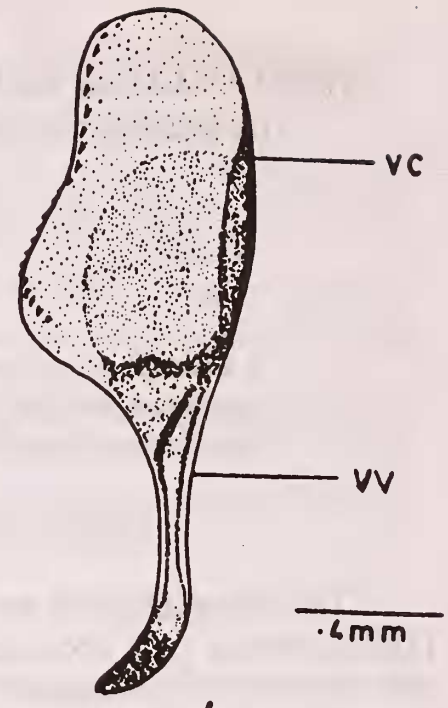
[1]Accepted June 1991.

[2]Department of Zoology, Punjabi University, Patiala 147 002.

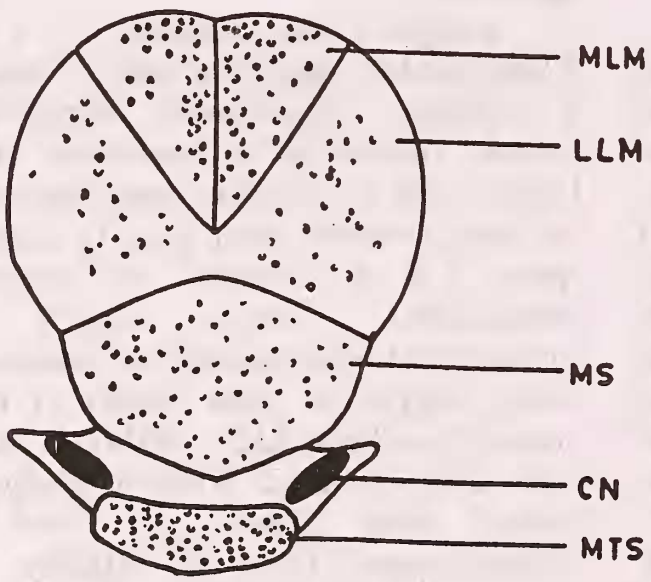


1.

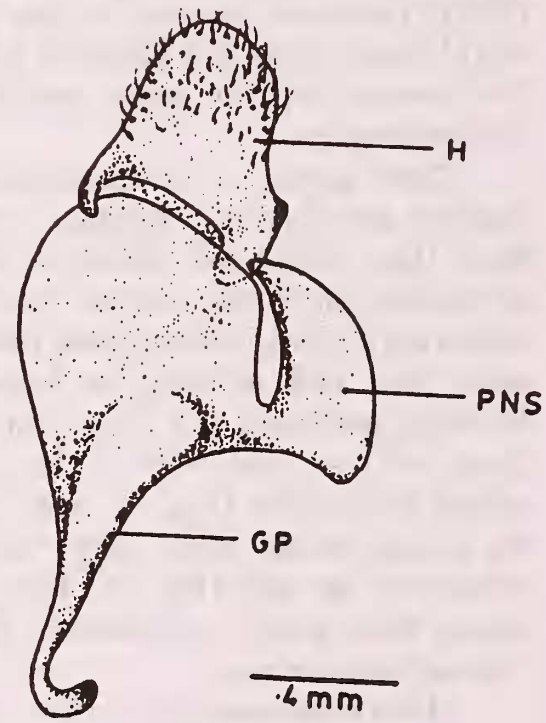
2.



4.



3.



5.

Figs. 1-5. *Diprion kashmirensis* sp. nov.
1. Forewing, 2. Hindwing, 3. Mesonotum and metanotum, 4. Penis valve, 5. Gonoforceps.
A = Anal cell, a = Anal cross-vein, C = Costa, C1 .... C4 = cubital cells, CN = Cenchri, D = Discoidal cell, GP = Gonostipes, H = Harpe, I = Intercostal cross-vein, LLM = Lateral lobe of mesonotum, M = Median cell, MLM = Median lobe of mesonotum, MS = Mesocutellum, MTS = Metascutellum, P = Posterior cell, PNS = Parapennis, R = Radial cell, S = Submedian cell, S = Subcosta, ST = stigma, VC = Valviceps, VV = Valvura. (For other abbareviations, see text).

4.5; distance between cenchri 1.4 x width of cenchrus; mesepisternum obtusely raised without carina or acute apex; metabasitarsus and three following segments combined are in ratio 1 : 1.5; tarsal claws simple without inner tooth; IATS : MB : OATS = 1 : 2 : 1.

Male genitalia: Penis valve (Fig. 4). Gonoforceps (Fig. 5).

Sculpture: Head and thorax with large deep, irregular confluent punctures; abdomen excepting anterior margin and middle of first abdominal tergum, deflexed sides of all terga and all sternites are distinctly punctured. The remaining terga are cross-striated.

FEMALE : Not found.

Holotype: Male, Jammu and Kashmir: Pahalgam, 2700 m. 5 June 1984. Regd. No., D1/RIT/ZPD. Holotype presently in anthor's collection. After this paper is published it will be submitted to the IARI, New Delhi.

Population variation: Single specimen examined.

Distribution: INDIA: Jammu & Kashmir.

Diagnosis: On the basis of black colouration of body, this new species is close to the male of *D. hytacharernae* Smith, but varies as follows : in *D. Kashmirensis*, head and thorax have large, deep irregular confluent punctures; abdomen excepting the anterior margin and middle of first abdominal tergum, deflexed sides of all terga and all sternites are distinctly punctured. In *D. hytacharernae* punctures of head and thorax are dense with very short or without inter-spaces; dorsum of abdomen not punctured except extreme lateral area of terga and sterna which are punctured.

Etymology: The species name is based on the Indian state in which the collection locality falls.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We are thankful to Dr. D.R. Smith (USNM Washington) for endowing the type of *D. hytacharernae* a species that closely resembles *D. kashmirensis* sp. nov. The financial assistance rendered by CSIR, New Delhi is also gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES

ROHWER, S.A. (1911): A classification of suborder Chalastrogastra of the Hymenoptera. *Proc. entomol. Soc. Wash., 13:* 215-226.

SCHRANK, F.V.P. (1802): Fauna. Boica, 2, Ingolstadt., pp. 412.

SMITH, D.R. (1975) : Conifer sawflies, Diprionidae; Key to the North American genera, Checklist of World species and new species from Mexico (Hymenoptera). *Proc. Entcmol. Soc. Wash. 76:* 409-418.

A NEW GENUS OF ANTHURIDAE (CRUSTACEA: ISOPODA: ANTHURIDEA) FROM VISAKHAPATNAM COAST[1]

C. JALAJA KUMARI, K. HANUMANTHA RAO AND K. SHYAMASUNDARI[2]

(With seventeen text-figures)

A new anthurid genus, namely *Heteranthroides* gen. nov. and a new species, *H. rishikondensis* sp. nov. of the family Anthuridae is described from Visakhapatnam coast (Bay of Bengal), collected from the sponge *Callyspongia fibrosa*. Similarities and dissimilarities and related genera and species are discussed.

In the present paper, a new genus *Heteranthroides* of the family Anthuridae and a new species *Heteranthroides rishikondensis* are described.

Heteranthroides gen. nov.

Large eyes present in male. Antennular flagellum of eight articles and peduncle of two

[1]Accepted January 1993.

[2]Department of Zoology, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh 530 003.